# Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 34, NORTH FIFTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 129 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1793. [Whole No. 451.]


*FOR THE GAZETTE.*

TO THE PEOPLE.

HAVE the Americans a right to go a privateering againſt any nation, while America is at peace with all the world? That they have no ſuch right is declared by the Preſident; and the Judges of the ſupreme court are doubtleſs of the ſame opinion. But there is party in ſome of the States who ſupport an oppoſite opinion. They contend that an American citizen may when he pleaſes enter on board a foreign privateer while the United States are at peace. When we conſider the conduct of this party in Philadelphia during the late trial of a privateer's-man, the proofs of joy they afterwards exhibited, and the late publications that ſeem to have been made by ſome of them, indecent beyonnd their uſual efforts; when we conſider alſo that the head of that party ſeems to have appealed to the people in oppoſition to the ſenſe of the executive, with the hope, as we muſt ſuppoſe, of cauſing inſurrections and overturning the government, it muſt be high time for every citizen to conſider the ſubject fully and ſay whether he is for war or peace.

Be not deluded my fellow-citizens by the idle parade of wordy lawyers or frothy politicians, there is but one queſtion before us.—It is the queſtion of War or Peace—and the true object of all the privateer's-men is *a general War*, whatever they may pretend to the contrary, for their meaſures tend to inevitable war. You will be pleaſed to think on this ſubject and give your opinions.

The argument uſed by the party in oppoſition to government, I do not know whether they are uſually called for the ſake of diſtinction, privateer's-men or Genoteens, is that a citizen of America, living in America, may when he pleaſes change his allegiance, that he may this minute be an American, and on the next minute, without change of place, he may, by a kind of hocus pocus or leger de main, be a French, an Engliſh, or a Dutch man. That being thus tranſmografied he may ſhip himſelf on board the armed ſhip of his adopted foreign nation, he may go to ſea and plunder or take the ſhips of people with whom the Americans are at peace, may bring thoſe ſhips into American ports and ſell them as good prizes. Let us trace the natural concluſions from this argument.—French privateers they ſay may be fitted in American ports and American citizens may become Frenchmen in our towns. If part of the crew of a French privateer may be Americans, nick-named French, certainly the whole crew may be of the ſame claſs. If one man may purchaſe and fit out a veſſel for cruiſing againſt the trade of a nation with whom we are at peace, every other man may do the ſame thing. Our ſhip-owners may be tranſmuted into Frenchmen as well as our ſeamen. In this caſe there may ſoon be fifty or an hundred privateers at ſea, cruizing againſt the trade of Spain, Holland, England and Germany, making deſcents on their iſlands or their European dominions, and plundering their ſubjects. All the prizes or plunder muſt come into the United States for the accommodation of the captors when they ſhall think fit again to call themſelves Americans. It might ſo happen that not a ſingle man of all this privateering armada had ever been in France—all of them born in America and retaining the privileges of American citizens; but the people of the United States are all this time ſuppoſed to be inoffenſive and peaceable! Suppoſe any of the injured nations ſhould complain that Americans had taken their veſſels and ſhould demand reparation, our ſubtile politicians are prepared with an anſwer;—we are to reply that thoſe Americans had changed their country, while they were cruizing, and we diſowned them? Would this, do you think, be a ſatisfactory anſwer? Old Indians make treaties of peace with us and young Indians kill our fellow-citizens; when we complain of the breach of peace, the blame is conſtantly laid, not upon people who ceaſed to be Indians, but upon *diſorderly young* people; the nation do not make themſelves anſwerable. The policy of our privateer's-men is an improvement on ſavage perfidy; their outrages will not be committed by *diſorderly* people of the United States, but by *Frenchmen* who had been Americans before they went on board and will be Americans when they come on ſhore.

Suppoſe we ſhould declare war to-morrow againſt England, Spain and Holland, what is to be done; it is generally ſuppoſed that our whole exertions muſt be confined to privateering againſt their commerce, but this is the very thing our politicians would effect by their new faſhioned ſyſtem of neutrality.—There would be no difference in ſubſtance, ſome difference there might be in ſhadow.—In one caſe we ſhould cruize with a ſtriped cockade, in the other caſe with a black one. In one caſe we ſhould cruize under a falſe name, in the other caſe with our proper name. Such a diſtinction may be good for children at play, for ſober men or for nations it is too contemptible to be mentioned.

It is really a pity that the property, the happineſs and peace of four millions of people ſhould be endangered by a few privateer's men; by a claſs of men who being too lazy to work are deſirous of robbing on the high ſeas. We have been told that gratitude to France will juſtify ſome little departure from the direct line of neutrality, but theſe very men are going to cruize againſt the Dutch, and we know that the Dutch ſuffered more on our account during the late war than the French; why does gratitude ſleep when the Hollander puts in his claim? Such reaſonings may be concluſive to the man who wiſhes for an excuſe to ſeize property that is not his own; by injured nations they muſt be regarded as inſult added to injury. They will not fail to diſcover that they have been ſtruck by Americans.

In a word my fellow-citizens, we have no alternative; we muſt firmly ſet our ſhoulders againſt this trade of privateering, we muſt prevent this manufacture of American French or elſe we muſt go to war with Spain, England and Holland. If you prefer peace you will act accordingly. NESTOR.

*FOR THE GAZETTE.*

MR. FENNO,

*Pleaſe to give a place in your Gazette to the following obſervations. The Printers who may have republiſhed the pieces, ſigned* PACIFICUS, *are alſo requeſted to re-publiſh theſe, and will no doubt be candid enough to do ſo.*

NUMBER I.

SEVERAL pieces with the ſignature of PACIFICUS were lately publiſhed, which have been read with ſingular pleaſure and applauſe, by the foreigners and degenerate citizens among us, who hate our republican government, and the French revolution; whilſt the publication ſeems to have been too little regarded, or too much deſpiſed by the ſteady friends to both.

Had the doctrines inculcated by the writer, with the natural conſequences from them, been nakedly preſented to the public, this treatment might have been proper. Their true character would then have ſtruck every eye, and been rejected by the feelings of every heart. But they offer themſelves to the reader in the dreſs of an elaborate diſſertation; they are mingled with a few truths that may ſerve them as a paſſport to credolity; and they are introduced with profeſſions of anxiety for the preſervation of peace, for the welfare of the government, and for the reſpect due to the preſent head of the executive, that may prove a ſnare to patriotiſm.

In theſe diſguiſes they have appeared to claim the attention I propoſe to beſtow on them; with a view to ſhew, from the publication itſelf, that under colour of vindicating an important public act, of a chief magiſtrate, who enjoys the confidence and love of his country, principles are advanced which ſtrike at the vitals of its conſtitution, as well as at its honor and true intereſt.

As it is not improbable that attempts may be made to apply inſinuations which are ſeldom ſpared when particular purpoſes are to be anſwered, to the author of the enſuing obſervations, it may not be improper to premiſe, that he is a friend to the conſtitution, that he wiſhes for the preſervation of peace, and that the preſent chief magiſtrate has not a fellow-citizen, who is penetrated with deeper reſpect for his merits, or feels a purer ſolicitude for his glory.

This declaration is made with no view of courting a more favorable ear to what may be ſaid than it deſerves. The ſole purpoſe of it is, to obviate imputations which might weaken the impreſſions of truth; and which are the more likely to be reſorted to, in proportion as ſolid and fair arguments may be wanting.

The ſubſtance of the firſt piece, ſifted from its inconſiſtencies and its vague expreſſions, may be thrown into the following propoſitions:

That the powers of declaring war and making treaties are, in their nature, executive powers:

That being particularly veſted by the conſtitution in other departments, they are to be conſidered as exceptions out of the general grant to the executive department:

That being, as exceptions, to be conſtrued ſtrictly, the powers not ſtrictly within them, remain with the executive:

That the executive conſequently, as the organ of intercourſe with foreign nations, and the interpreter and executor of treaties, and the law of nations, is authoriſed, to expound all articles of treaties, thoſe involving queſtions of war and peace, as well as others;—to judge of the obligations of the United States to make war or not, under any caſus federis or eventual operation of the contract, relating to war;—and, to pronounce the ſtate of things reſulting from the obligations of the United States, as underſtood by the executive:

That in particular the executive had authority to judge whether in the caſe of the mutual guaranty between the United States and France, the former were bound by it to engage in the war:

That the executive has, in purſuance of that authority, decided that the United States are not bound:—And,

That its proclamation of the 22d of April laſt, is to be taken as the effect and expreſſion of that deciſion.

The baſis of the reaſoning is, we perceive, the extraordinary doctrine, that the powers of making war and treaties, are in their nature executive; and therefore comprehended in the general grant of executive power, where not ſpecially and ſtrictly excepted out of the grant.

Let us examine this doctrine; and that we may avoid the poſſibility of miſtating the writer, it ſhall be laid down in his own words: a precaution the more neceſſary, as ſcarce any thing elſe could outweigh the improbability, that ſo extravagant a tenet ſhould be hazarded, at ſo early a day, in the face of the public.

His words are—"Two of theſe [exceptions and qualifications to the executive powers] have been already noticed—the participation of the Senate in the *appointment of officers*, and the *making of treaties*. A *third* remains to be mentioned—the right of the legiſlature to *declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal*."

Again—"It deſerves to be remarked, that as the participation of the Senate in the *making treaties*, and the power of the legiſlature to *declare war*, are *exceptions* out of the general *executive power*, veſted in the Preſident, they are to be conſtrued *ſtrictly*, and ought to be extended no farther than is *eſſential* to their execution."

If there be any countenance to theſe poſitions, it muſt be found either 1ſt, in the writers, of authority, on public law; or 2d, in the quality and operation of the powers to make war and treaties; or 3d, in the conſtitution of the United States.

It would be of little uſe to enter far into the firſt ſource of information, not only becauſe our own reaſon and our own conſtitution, are the beſt guides; but becauſe a juſt analyſis and diſcrimination of the powers of government, according to their executive, legiſlative and judiciary qualities are not to be expected in the works of the moſt received juriſts, who wrote before a critical attention was paid to thoſe objects, and with their eyes too much on monarchical governments, where all powers are confounded in the ſovereignty of the prince. It will be found however, I believe, that all of them, particularly Wolfius, Burlamaqui and Vattel, ſpeak of the powers to declare war, to conclude peace, and to form alliances, as among the higheſt acts of the ſovereignty; of which the legiſlative power muſt at leaſt be an integral and preeminent part.

Writers, ſuch as Locke and Monteſquieu, who have diſcuſſed more particularly the principles of liberty and the ſtructure of government, lie under the ſame diſadvantage, of having written before theſe ſubjects were illuminated by the events and diſcuſſions which diſtinguiſh a very recent period. Both of them too are evidently warped by a regard to the particular government of England, to which one of them owed allegiance;* and the other profeſſed an admiration bordering on idolatry. Monteſquieu, however, has rather diſtinguiſhed himſelf by enforcing the reaſons and the importance of avoiding a confuſion of the ſeveral powers of government, than by enumerating and defining the powers which belong to each particular claſs. And Locke, notwithſtanding the early date of his work on civil government, and the example of his own government before his eyes, admits that the particular powers in queſtion, which, after ſome of the writers on public law he calls *federative*, are really *diſtinct* from the *executive*, though almoſt always united with it, and *hardly to be ſeperated into diſtinct hands*. Had he not lived under a monarchy, in which theſe powers were united; or had he written by the lamp which truth now preſents to lawgivers, the laſt obſervation would probably never have droped from his pen. But let us quit a field of reſearch which is more likely to perplex than to decide, and bring the queſtion to other teſts of which it will be more eaſy to judge.

2. If we conſult for a moment, the nature and operation of the two powers to declare war and make treaties, it will be impoſſible not to ſee that they can never fall within a proper definition of executive powers. The natural province of the executive magiſtrate is to execute laws, as that of the legiſlature is to make laws. All his acts therefore, properly executive, muſt pre-ſuppoſe the exiſtence of the laws to be executed. A treaty is not an execution of laws: it does not preſuppoſe the exiſtence of laws. It is, on the contrary, to have itſelf the force of a *law*, and to be carried into *execution*, like all *other laws*, by the *executive magiſtrate*. To ſay then that the power of making treaties which are confeſſedly laws, belongs naturally to the department which is to execute laws, is to ſay, that the executive department naturally includes a legiſlative power. In theory, this is an abſurdity—in practice a tyranny.

The power to declare war is ſubject to ſimilar reaſoning. A declaration that there ſhall be war, is not an execution of laws: it does not ſuppoſe pre-exiſting laws to be executed: it is not in any reſpect, an act merely executive. It is, on the contrary, one of the moſt deliberative acts that can be performed; and when performed, has the effect of *repealing* all the *laws* operating in a ſtate of peace, ſo far as they are inconſiſtent with a ſtate of war: and of *enacting* as *a rule for the executive*, a *new code* adapted to the relation between the ſociety and its foreign enemy. In like manner a concluſion of peace *annuls* all the *laws* peculiar to a ſtate of war, and *revives* the general *laws* incident to a ſtate of peace.

Theſe remarks will be ſtrengthened by adding that treaties, particularly treaties of peace, have ſometimes the effect of changing not only the external laws of the ſociety, but operate alſo on the internal code, which is purely municipal, and to which the legiſlative authority of the country is of itſelf competent and compleat.

From this view of the ſubject it muſt be evident, that although the executive may be a convenient organ of preliminary communications with foreign governments, on the ſubjects of treaty or war; and the proper agent for carrying into execution the final determinations of the competent authority; yet it can have no pretenſions from the nature of the powers in queſtion compared with the nature of the executive truſt, to that eſſential agency which gives validity to ſuch determinations.

It muſt be further evident that, if theſe powers be not in their nature purely legiſlative, they partake ſo much more of that, than of any other quality, that under a conſtitution leaving them to reſult to their moſt natural department, the legiſlature would be without a rival in its claim.

[*The reſidue of this number will appear in our next.*]

* *The chapter on prerogative, ſhews how much the reaſon of the philoſopher was clouded by the royaliſm of the Engliſhman.*

*FOR THE GAZETTE.*

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE obſerved with ſome pleaſure the gradual dereliction of certain terms formerly in uſe amongſt us, *invidiouſly* calculated to diſtinguiſh ſome men, poſſeſſing uncommon merit in public ſtations, or eminently virtuous in private life, from others, in whom thoſe qualities are not ſo conſpicuous, and having a dangerous tendency to deſtroy that *equality* without which we cannot be ſaid to be *altogether free*.

In the room of theſe diſparaging epithets, we have happily introduced *other phraſes* ſo congenial to the ſpirit or freedom, that having at the beſt no meaning at all, they may be moulded by a temporizing incendiary to the purpoſes, firſt of miſleading his followers, and, when his party becomes ſtrong enough, of bearing down his opponents.

It is not without ſatisfaction that I find the term Preſident becoming ſo very offenſive to ſome citizens, though I muſt confeſs, that my joy is conſiderably abated on this occaſion, by the mortifying reflection that few or none of the true citizens of the United States have *adopted* this odium, or include in it, the perſon of our chief magiſtrate—the rage of modern liberty having not, as yet, entirely deſtroyed that reverence for eminent talents and virtue which have *heretofore* been deemed neceſſary in our rulers.

I have unfortunately made uſe of the word *magiſtrate*, and indeed, as matters are *yet* circumſtanced—I could not well get over it—it has an ugly ſound, and a more *deſtructive meaning* than Preſident, which ſignifies no more in this country, even in the mouths of modern reformers than one man unanimouſly choſen by his fellow-citizens to preſide over a government rationally free and framed by themſelves—by which his power and duty is unequivocally preſcribed.—Whereas the other being applicable under various modifications to *all governments*, gives us a general idea of *order*, and the ſhameful neceſſity of ſubmitting to it.—An alarming idea! which ſtrikes at the very root of "the plant we have laboured to rear"—our darling *mongrel exotic*, Liberty and Equality.

But fear not my fellow-reformers—behold *Ariſtocrat* and *Democrat* coming to your aid—theſe unmeaning giants ſhall work wonders for you.—The magical ſounds of Ariſtocrat and Democrat, in the mouth of *any jugler*, ſhall turn your chaff into wheat, transform an honeſt man into a knave and a pimp into a patriot.

I have moreover remarked with much delight, the advancement of our cauſe and the augmentation of our forces from the judicious management of the words *Engliſhmen* and *Frenchmen*.—If a virtuous American, and conſequently a lover of *Peace* and *Liberty*, ſhould ſpeak in general terms of the fatal calamities

ne great duty and neceſſity of a ubmiſſion to the laws, in o cer to ,—his mouth muſt by all means be ſtopped—but it will be unavailing to diſpute with a man who has both reaſon and juſtice on his ſide, call him an *Engliſhman* at once—though this cannot *convince*, I have frequently known it to *ſilence*, and thus we are ſecured from the dangerous effects of his moderation. On the other hand, when one of our party has nothing to recommend him in a diſpute, but his zeal—and that zeal (as it is moſt like to be) is carried to a ridiculous and intemperate degree—varniſh him over with the name of *Frenchman*—and although it be but a paltry compliment to that gallant people, yet, being echoed by the tribe according to the prevailing ſyſtem with us, it ſhall procure him the character of a ſound and indefatigable politician and reformer.

It will be proper to take notice, that a *well timed* application of the above mentioned terms, may be of great uſe in *pumping* out the ſentiments of thoſe whom you are not altogether ſure of, and ſo deliver your aſſociations from the danger of *diſcreet counſels*. I lately ſaw a very happy and ingenius diſplay of this art; a perſon whoſe conduct had always been favorable to liberty and the welfare of his country, happening to expreſs himſelf with a degree of reaſon and moderation on the affairs of government.—One of our brethren with his uſual vehemence, immediately aſſailed him with the words, *Subject, Ariſtocrat, Engliſhman*—this had the deſired effect, it put a ſtop to his obſervations, and after a pauſe of near a minute produced this *pitiful* reply—"I am a citizen of the United States *but ſubject* to the laws—though this may appear criminal in your eyes I ſhall ſtill dare to reclaim ſo—I diſclaim *all* your nunmeaning terms—I am neither Ariſtocrat nor Democrat, Engliſhman, nor Frenchman, but I am, what I prize infinitely beyond them all, an American and a Republican." So ſaying, he marched off with an air of conſcious propriety.

Go on my friends and in this manner detect all your enemies, till the time ſhall come when liberty and equality ſhall prevail, when the ariſtocratic ſhackles of government and civil ſociety ſhall be entirely broken, and the citizens of the United States enjoy the *original* Rights of Man. CATILINE.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MALLARME, *Preſident.*

*Sitting of Sunday, 2d June.*

A LETTER was read from the Miniſter Claviere, dated the firſt of June, at 8 o'clock in the morning—he complains of having been compelled by reiterated menaces to abandon his poſt, prays the Convention to place his perſon beneath the ſafeguard of the law, and to cauſe his conduct to be examined. Referred to the committee of Public Safety, with direction to report concerning the miniſter Claviere.

One of the Secretaries read a letter from the Commiſſaries of the departments of Haute Loire and of Lozere, united at Saint Chely; they announce that Marvejols is in the power of the inſurgents; that Mimdes is ready to fall into their hands, and that already the blood of the Patriots had been ſhed. The Commiſſaries tranſmitted to the Convention, an arret which they had publiſhed for the purpoſe of drawing from all quarters ſuccours of men, arms, and ammunition.

A member aſſured the Convention that Marvejols was not in poſſeſſion of the rebels, that the town was in a condition to make a long reſiſtance, at leaſt that it would not be taken by ſurprize.

Couthon—I demand that the Commiſſaries ſent to the department of Lozere, be authoriſed to take all ſuch meaſures as they ſhall judge proper, to arreſt the progreſs of the rebellion. Decreed.

Lanjuinais—I demand permiſſion to make a motion of order in reference to what paſſes on every ſide of us, in regard to the condition in which we are, in relation to the *generale, which we continually hear beating*—(the ſpeaker is interrupted by murmurs, the Preſident conſults the Aſſembly, and Lanjuinais has permiſſion to proceed)—I will ſpeak (ſaid he) plain but intereſting truths; not ſuch as will be injurious to liberty, but ſuch as will promote the ſafety of the Republic; it is notorious, that for three days paſt, you have been deprived of the power of deliberation, that you have been improperly influenced from within and without; and that an authority which rivals your's, now ſurrounds you with their hirelings. [Here began violent clamours, with a cry of *down, down, down.*]

Lanjuinais continues—For three days paſt you have witneſſed a thouſand irregularities and diſorders: an ambitious power has raiſed itſelf by your ſide; it has revived the troubles which it on the firſt day affected to appeaſe.

Nothing has been reſpected, not even the inviolable ſecrecy of letters—they have prevented my receiving from the commune and ſections of Rennes, a letter which declares that I have deſerved well of my country. [Here Lanjuinais was ſtopped by murmurs and hootings.]

Drouet—I affirm that the fact advanced by Lanjuinais is falſe, and that the ſecrecy of letters has not been violated. The Director of the poſt is preſent, let him be heard.

Lanjuinais reſumes his ſpeech—A new committee has uſurped the functions of the executive council; many other committees have in like manner aſſumed the places of the conſtituted authorities. The revolutionary committees of the ſections continue to exerciſe the powers which you have declared not to belong to them. A proviſional commandant has been named contrary to law; a new ſcene is in preparation; you will witneſs it in a few hours. On Thurſday I predicted what would take place—profit this day by my predictions. Yeſterday you were preſented with a new liſt of proſcriptions; what have you done, you have referred it to the committee of public ſafety—and thereby annulled the decree which declared the addreſs preſented againſt 22 of your colleagues to be calumnious. [Loud clamours here again interrupted Lanjuinais; Legendre and ſome other members ruſhing forward to the Tribune; the tumult continues, the Preſident put on his hat; order is reſtored with difficulty]—Lanjuinais concludes, by demanding that the revolutionary authorities eſtabliſhed in Paris, for three days paſt, ſhould be aboliſhed, that their acts ſhould be annulled; and that henceforth any perſon who ſhould uſurp an illegal power, ſhould be declared without the protection of the law, and that any Citizen might put him to death.

The debate was here interrupted—the Preſident announced a deputation from the forty eight ſections, and from all the conſtituted authorities of Paris, demanding to be heard at the bar—admiſſion was inſtantly decreed, the deputation preſented themſelves, and he who ſpoke on their behalf, ſaid—

Deputies of the people—during four days the people of Paris have not quitted their arms, the peace is preſerved, and their perſeverance applauded—but the pillars of the temple are ſhook, the counter-revolutioniſts have dared to raiſe their heads, let them however tremble, the thunder is heard, and it will quickly confound and deſtroy them. The crimes of the factious members of the National Aſſembly are known; we come to denounce them for the laſt time; inſtantly decree that they are no longer worthy of the national confidence—put them in arreſt, we will anſwer it to their departments with our heads—The ſafety of the people is yet for a moment in your hands; preſerve it; or we declare to you, that we ourſelves will interpoſe. [Loud applauſes.] The Aſſembly, after conſultation, refers the petition to the committee of public ſafety.

After conſulting when the report ſhould be made, it was ordered to be within two days—The deputies of the proviſional commune after this order withdrew, in the midſt of reiterated applauſes.

Cambon—The committee of public ſafety are now aſſembled, and if you will give us half an hour, we will preſent you the meaſures neceſſary to ſave the Republic.

Richon, made a motion, for a decree for a proviſional arreſt of the deputies who had been denounced, in order thereby to prevent the misfortunes with which they were threatened—the tumult continues. It is demanded that the ſitting of the committee of public ſafety ſhould be permanent until they report on the ſtate of Paris.—Decreed.

Levaſſeur opens the diſcuſſion concerning the arreſt of the denounced deputies.

Lacroix offers the plan of a decree neceſſary to remedy the evils experienced in the departments of the inferior Loire—Let the National Convention recall the Citizen Couſtaed, and let them decree that thoſe perſons who have been ſet at liberty after having been ſeized as ſuſpected, ſhould be again confined until we are able to obtain more full information. This plan of a decree was adopted. Julien, of Toulouſe, demanded as an amendment that the commiſſaries ſent into the department of Loire, ſhould alſo be recalled. Decreed.

Barrere had permiſſion to preſent meaſures to be adopted for the public ſafety—he propoſed to the deputies who ſtood denounced, to make a ſacrifice of their rights to the public ſafety, and to depoſit, for a time, their powers upon the altar of their country—You are not ignorant, ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to them, that your preſence interrupts our deliberations, and ſtops the labors of the Convention—give to your conſtituents this mark of your love of your country, and the country ſhall be ſaved. He finally propoſed the following decree:

1ſt. The National Aſſembly pronounces the ſuſpenſion of the members who have been the cauſe of the inquietudes of the people.

2d. They ſhall be under the protection of the department of Paris.

3d. The Convention ſhall employ itſelf during their preſent ſitting to nominate the miniſters to replace Bouchotte, Le Brun and Claviere.

Iſnard declared that he ſuſpended himſelf, and immediately took his ſeat on the bench of the petitioners—Santhonax and Duſaulx followed Iſnard's example—Fauchet, my life is at the diſpoſal of my country; I am willing to offer it as a ſacrifice.

Barbaroux—I declare that I cannot ſuſpend myſelf from a power that is not my own.

Lanjuinais—I have proved that I love my country, I will not now belie myſelf—therefore you are not to expect my voluntary ſuſpenſion or diſmiſſion—I can make no ſacrifice; we are now in the midſt of bayonets, and before the mouths of cannon; the debate is reſumed reſpecting the project of a decree offered by Barrere; frequent interruptions took place, a tumultuous debate aroſe in relation to the armed force with which the hall was ſurrounded, and which hindered the deputies and the citizens of the tribunes from paſſing the threſhold of the door; of a ſudden all the deputies exclaimed that they were no longer free!

At ſeven o'clock the Preſident broke up the ſitting by adjourning the project of Barrere; the Aſſembly immediately ruſhed out in a body to fraterniſe with the armed citizens who ſurrounded the national palace; after which they re-entered their hall—Couthon, all members of the Aſſembly ſhould poſſeſs a confidence that they are free; you have juſt found on all ſides, and at every ſtep, a people who are good, but irritated, and deſirous of juſtice.

I do not at this time vote in favor of the decree of accuſation againſt the denounced members, but ſeeing that the opinion is ſtrongly manifeſted againſt them, I demand that they be put in arreſt in their own houſes; I comprehend in my motion the commiſſion of twelve, and the the miniſters Le Brun and Claviere; this propoſition was adopted.

The members arreſted are Vergniaux, Barbaroux, Salles, Genſonne, Guadet, Petion, Briſſot, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, Laſource, Gorſas, Lanjuinais, Grangoneuve, Lehardy du Morbihan, Leſage, Louvet, Valaze, the members of the commiſſion of twelve, excepting thoſe who did not ſign certain orders of arreſt, and the miniſters Claviere and Le Brun are alſo arreſted.

The ſitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

# United States.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 18.

The following queſtion is propoſed for diſcuſſion at the next meeting of a certain ſociety—

WHETHER the late Proclamation recommending to the citizens a ſtrict neutrality, tends to produce Good or Evil?—In other words—Whether depriving *ſome few very warm Patriots* of the chance of filling their purſes by *privateering*, and ſome others of filling high ſtations in the line and ſtaff, can be compenſated by ſaving two or three millions of peaceable citizens from the bloodſhed, loſſes, and diſtreſſes, which a ſtate of war will certainly bring on them?—

O, the glorious times of confuſion, marching, counter-marching, impreſſing and drafting! When Negro property in particular, will be ſo inſecure that thoſe who are without may have Negroes for a long.

The Captains of the three Independent Companies of Horſe, Grenadiers and Light-Infantry of this city, requeſt Mr. Pleaſams, editor of the Richmond and Manchester Advertiſer, to contradict a paragraph in his paper of Monday laſt, viz. (that their Independent Companies paraded on Saturday the 10th of Auguſt, to celebrate that day) They never did, nor never intend to celebrate the bloody maſſacre of thouſands of their fellow-creatures.

JOHN WILSON, Capt. Grenadiers.
WM. RICHARDSON, Capt. Inf.
WM. AUSTIN, Lieut. Lt. Drag.

*Richmond, Auguſt 14, 1793.*

GEORGE-TOWN, Auguſt 17.

By a cenſus of the inhabitants of the City of Waſhington, taken on the 12th inſt. it appears, that the number exceeds 820, and that for the laſt ſix months, there has not the death of either man or woman taken place in the city; it is to be obſerved, that of the above number a great proportion are artiſts in the different branches of building, and from different parts of America and Europe, the climate agrees with their conſtitutions, and they enjoy in this city equal if not ſuperior health, to what they have experienced in any part of the Continent.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of the City of Waſhington, and at their requeſt.

*Auguſt 12, 1793.*

JAMES HOBAN,
COLLEN WILLIAMSON,
ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

TRENTON, Auguſt 21.

The directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, have reſolved to erect a Lottery for raiſing 100,000 dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey. It is expected all the tickets will ſoon be ſold, as the plan appears to be the beſt and moſt eligible for the purchaſers of tickets, of any which has been offered to the public for a long time. There are but one and a quarter blanks to one prize, and every aſſurance and precaution has been taken to have the monies paid by the managers from time to time as received, into the banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain there for the purpoſe of paying the prizes, which are to be immediately diſcharged after the lottery is drawn, by a check upon one of the banks. There are three claſſes—the firſt prize in the firſt claſs is 5000 dollars; ditto in the ſecond claſs is 9000 dollars; ditto in the third claſs is 16,000 dollars.

The directors of the ſociety have appointed the following perſons as ſuperintendants and directors of the drawing of the lottery, viz.—Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Anijah Hammond and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—Elias Boudinot, James Parker, John Bayard, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey.—John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of New-Brunſwick, and Richard Wells, of Glouceſter, are appointed by the ſuperintendants as immediate managers, who have given bonds each in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, for diſcharging with fidelity and punctuality the truſt repoſed in them.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.

NEW-YORK, 13th Aug. 1793. 18th Year of the Republic.

*Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States:*

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the intereſts and rights of the French people, as you are with thoſe of the citizens of America, I have ſworn to my country, and impoſed it as a ſacred duty on myſelf never to permit private conſiderations or other motives foreign from the general weal to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankneſs which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonſtrated againſt deciſions which have reſulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal government, far from manifeſting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonſtrations of our real and diſintereſted friendſhip, were ſacrificing our intereſts to thoſe of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exiſt between us. To you have I repreſented without reſerve that this conduct did not appear to correſpond with the views of the people of America, with their deſire to obſerve with fidelity their public engagements or with their affectionate regard for the cauſe of liberty, upon which their very exiſtence and proſperity depend. Certain deciſions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the ſentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expreſſ-

ed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless certain persons, actuated by views which time will develope despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse—In hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the representative of the French republic. They publish with great warmth that I have insulted you and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect, or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which, a magistrate deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth, and publicity.—I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty."

A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonimous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written, and if others have supposed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs they are much deceived—A good cause needs no advocate—Time and Truth will make it triumph in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends. I have the honor, &c.

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Mr. JEFFERSON's Answer.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

SIR,

THE President of the United States, has received the letter which you addressed to him from New-York, on the 13th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course for the diplomatic characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him—The Secretary of State, is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial, he therefore, declines interfering in the case.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

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The brig Cheltham of Dublin, which arrived here last Saturday, a prize to the French privateer Caramagnole, is seized by order of his excellency the governor, and a company of soldiers put on board of her.

*From the* DIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the various subjects which at present occupy the attention of the public, the conduct of the company of the Jupiter seems to be none of the least interesting; the speculative mind of the public is held in suspense, and not knowing the motives on which they have acted cannot form a proper judgment of their conduct.

The following addresses, therefore, as they tend considerably to elucidate this subject, cannot fail of being acceptable.

The first which was sent to Citizen Genet requires little explanation. The company of the Jupiter, anxious to investigate the causes and to discover the authors of the late enormities committed at Cape Francois, in which they were influenced to bear a part, and of which we may every moment witness the miserable consequences, have on just grounds of suspicion arrested their commander, admiral Cambis, whom they are determined to conduct. with general Galbaud, to the national convention, to answer for their respective conduct before that august tribunal, and in order the better to effect this purpose they are determined to sail, as soon as possible for France.

The minister on the other hand, solicitous for the safety of admiral Cambis, and *perhaps* with a view towards the re-establishment of order and union in the fleet, held a council of war, at his lodgings on Friday evening last; when among other matters, no doubt of equal importance, it was determined that the prisoners should be liberated, and that the Jupiter, with some other vessel of the fleet, should be sent on a cruise.

The result of these deliberations were verbally communicated to the company of the Jupiter, who finding them diametrically opposite to their intentions, thereupon sent the following address to the ambassador.

The French Republicans of every denomination, on board the vessel of the republic the Jupiter

*To Citizen Genet, minister from the Republic, to the United States of America.*

CITIZEN,

THE season of deception is passed—there is not a French citizen who is unacquainted with his own rights or yours—We have penetrated through the obscurity of the council of war held yesterday at your house, we were too much interested in the event not to succeed in our investigation. Mystery was well suited to the old government, but it is used to little purpose towards patriotic citizens. We know all, we are no longer to be deceived, neither will we be engaged in any seduction. We are accused of being the authors of those very crimes which we have endeavoured to prevent. The national convention alone can be our judge, and we will no longer remain here under the pressure of the most grievous accusations however great the glory, or however brilliant the laurels which you promise. We have no confidence but in the nation, and we declare to you, that being determined to go and demand at her tribunal *Justice* and *Vengeance*, neither you nor any other shall detain us longer in the American seas.

Galbaud, that citizen whom you, no doubt are unacquainted with, since we know that you yourself calumniate him, shall go with us to the convention.

Cambis, although he wishes to avoid it shall go there also, the son of Polverel & le Blanc whom you wish to escape from on board the L'Eole, we will in like manner conduct to that dread Convention.

Galbaud, and ourselves, as we are conscious of our innocence, are not afraid to appear before that just tribunal.

Citizen minister, attend then to the consequences. You consider us as culpable, and before we have justified ourselves to the national convention, you say that you will here make us serve the republic—She should have no servants, no defenders but such as are worthy of her, and when we shall have proved to her that we are her true children; then, when we shall be worthy to combat her enemies, we will encounter them.

It is then to no purpose that you employ against us and the other republicans of our fleet, those arts and machinations of the old policy, which though they might indeed be suitable to the Cabinet of *Versailles that receptacle of lies and tyranny, are not agreeable to the principles of Republicans.

You are the Representative of the republic, be worthy of your office, and do not keep us any longer at a distance from our country, for in spite of your efforts we will go to her, and she shall then give her judgement of that act, which you will not fail to fully with the name of disorder and want of subordination, but which we call an act of republicanism, because we hold it the first and most sacred of our duties, to vindicate our innocence before the national convention.

On board the Jupiter, the 17th of August 1763, the 2d year of the French Republic.

Signed by the head officer of each department.

* *M. Genet was formerly secretary at Versailles.*

The conduct of the company of the Jupiter having been represented to their brethren of the Ambuscade, the following address is a general justification of their proceedings, together with a declaration of their patriotism, and inviolable attachment to the cause which they have undertaken to defend; the first paragraph will be unintelligible to those who do not know that the company of the Ambuscade, were to have been sent on board the Jupiter to disarm the vessel; on this occasion an address was sent to the people of the Ambuscade, to which this paragraph has reference.

*Brothers and Friends,*

THE moment of your arrival, convinces us that you have not received a letter which we had the honor to address to you this morning; we doubt not that your commanders have acquainted you with it, as it was addressed to the crew—neither do we doubt the patriotism of Captain Bompard or his officers.

Remember we are all children of one common mother, our country.

Remember that we all defend the same cause. The oath which we have taken to defend Liberty and equality, is surely irrevocable.

We have been painted to you in the blackest colours, and who can prove that we have acted contrary to true patriotism.

Ah! brethren how great, how numerous are our common enemies; traverse every part of the world, and you will find in each of them beings, who under the specious mask of patriotism devise the blackest plots against the defenders of so beneficent a Republic; no sooner is one project discovered, than they contrive others which in their turn are dictated—what do they, what is their last resource? They sow the seeds of discord between the companies of the vessels of that republic, which we have all of us sworn to maintain, and we now swear that we are ready to spend our last breath in her defence.

Citizens, if we were culpable the enemies of the cause which we have bravely and firmly defended, would readily have made us return to France, to undergo the punishment which the laws inflicts on all Frenchmen who are traitors to their country. Can there be any doubt of our patriotism, after having combated the opinions of the traitor Blanchelande, the flagitious La Volquière and many others whom we shall not forget to name to the national convention.

Hear the language of reason, we who address you are Frenchmen, we are your brothers—we swear to continue so, being first persuaded that when we shall have appeared before the tribunal of justice, you will an hundred times repeat, "where are our brothers the company of the Jupiter."

Would you not be surprised citizens, should we tell you that within 2 years we have lost 50,000 men fighting to establish order in a colony, which the mother country had entrusted to our care and to our arms.

But how have they died, have they been killed bravely? No, 'tis not the *sword* alone, but *fire* and *poison** has destroyed them; if you seek for *justice* you will find it in prisons and under the weight of *irons*; such are the arbitrary proceedings of those, who are entrusted with the reins of government.

At present it is impossible for us to inform you of the whole truth of the affair and until we shall have appeared before that august national convention, it never can be known. For this reason citizens, we wish to return to France; that we may make known the language of truth.

(Signed)

*The Company of the Jupiter.*

* Perhaps it is not known to every one that numbers of these brave patriots fell a sacrifice to poison mixed in their wine and victuals; it is of some consequence, that the perpetrators of such villany should be detected.

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# Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

Last Sunday evening an affray took place in New-York, between some French and English sailors; in which some of both nations got severely wounded. The peace was not restored without the interposition of the magistrates, who committed several of them to jail. There are reports in circulation, that some of the persons concerned in the above riot, have died of their wounds.

Thursday arrived at New-Castle, the ship Ann & Susan, Capt. Duplex, with 405 passengers, from Londonderry. She was taken possession of by the Democrat & Caramagnole, for having British property and passengers on board, and escorted to New-Castle by the privateers, the Captains of both, we hear, are arrived in town.

Capt. Duplex sailed from Derry on the 12th of June, and the land the 22d, but brings papers no later than the 11th.

The letters and papers brought by Captain Duplex, are in the possession of the commanders of the privateers.

An Irish paper of the 7th June, says—We have seldom on any former occasion seen a more general illumination, than that of Tuesday last, in this town (Belfast) in honor of his Majesty's birth. Several transparencies appeared in the windows, and the night concluded with every testimony of joy.

Several desperate engagements have taken place in Ireland, between the military and the people, on account of the militia act.

The American Gazette, of the 14th inst. published at Norfolk, has the following article:—On Saturday last the sloop Hope, of Antigua, Capt. Richardson, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, about ten leagues off the land, and sent into Philadelphia. Capt. Richardson received every politeness from the Captain of the Genet.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop we learn, that a sixteen gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's in 26 days from Liverpool, with the intelligence that Peace was established between France and England.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring their Neutrality, is published in an Irish paper of the 7th June.

*Extract of a letter from the western part of Massachusetts, dated August 13.*

"It is feared in this quarter, that the conduct of some of your *desperadoes*, or *Jacobins*, will have a tendency to involve this country in the European contest; such a measure would be attended with the inevitable distress of trade, the oppression of the farmer, and the ruin of thousands. Should this be the result of the machinations of the caballers among you, it the sentiment which is prevalent among the people here, pervades the northern States in general, and which I firmly believe to be the fact, the enemies of our country will carry their point, and sever the Union—an event which every friend of man must deprecate.—A great noise is made about the insults some of our vessels have received from a few rascally privateers—[the plundering picaroons of New-Providence, &c.]—this same class who are thus deafening the public ear with their complaints against British insolence, would stoop to the most degrading insults from Frenchmen—nay, from the latter, they would receive a *bastinadoing*, and sing *Ca Ira* under the operation.

"At the commencement of a war, the vessels of any neutral nation must expect to be subjected to some inconveniences, resulting either from the caution of principled men, in discharge of their duty, or from the temerity of the unprincipled, in search of plunder—but the crimes of the latter, cannot with propriety be laid to the charge of authority, unless indubitable proof of sanction to such conduct is rendered manifest.

"We have had some confused accounts of riots in New-York and Philadelphia—God grant that there may be sufficient energy in the executive, and inclination in the majority of the people, to oppose a barrier of might to the evil designs of those who would sacrifice the dearest concerns and interests of our country, to motives the most base and vile."

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FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is an arduous task for a government to preserve the peace, liberty and security of the people committed to its superintendance. No greater eulogium can be paid to the administration of the government of the United States, than the actual situation of its public affairs—and it is undoubtedly the language of every real patriot, *May peace continue to reign in our borders, and prosperity in our habitations.*

Every day's experience shews the importance of the United States keeping detached, and standing aloof from the vortex of European politics. The people of this country have passed thro' the fiery trial of disorganization. May Heaven preserve us from a similar situation—and tho' Charity, which begins at home, should not end there, yet the most benevolent conduct which the United States can possibly observe towards those who are suffering from a dissolution of the bands of society, will be to exhibit an example of the superior blessings derived from peace, order and good government.

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Died at New-York, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOSTER, the amiable consort of the Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN FOSTER, of that city.

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*To JONATHAN PINDAR,*

*Poet Laureat to the National Gazette.*

P——, in spite of all your puffers say,
Your Odes for th' reading do not compensate;
The paper, ink, and time, are thrown away,
The pastry-cooks will scarce arrest their fate.

Your boast of kindred to th' immortal bard,
Who lashes folly in celestial note,
May to the Jack-daw's strutting be compar'd,
Cloath'd in the bird of Juno's golden coat.

The essence of ten thousand thousand dozen,
Such spurious Pindars, if condens'd in one,
Would never make his hundred thousandth cousin,
There's neither flesh nor spirit, blood nor bone.

C.

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## SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Ann & Susan, | Duplex, | Londonderry |
| Brig Hannah, | Council, | N. Providence |
| Susannah, | Mory, | St. Kitts |
| Prelude, | Meuse, | Jacomel |
| Schr. Commerce, | Foulk, | N. Providence |
| Hetty, | Dunant, | Virginia |
| Citizen Genet, | | Fort Mifflin |
| Sloop Philad. Packet, | Hawkes, | Guadaloupe |
| Polly, | Smith, | Martinique |
| Bob & Henry, | Cox, | Virginia |
| Two Brothers, | Brown, | do. |
| Thomas & Sally, | Mitchell, | do. |
| Sally, | Griffin, | St. Martins |
| Atlas, | Jones, | Jacomel |

The Jane, Capt. Morgan, and the Ann, Capt. George, that lay some time in the Bay, bound to Jamaica, are gone out to sea.

*New-Bedford, August* 9. Capt. Howland, arrived here from Cape-Francois, was brought too seven times on his passage, by different privateers; five English, one Spanish, & one French—ordered on board the Spanish and French; the others boarded him in their own boats—ALL treated him with great civility.

Brig Dunkirk, of Dunkirk, Benjamin Haws, master, from a Brazil whale cruise, has arrived here—500 barrels whale oil. Capt. Haws had completed his cruise after whale, left the ground and steered his course for Dunkirk—reached soundings—spoke with an American, who gave him the first intelligence of a war between France and Great-Britain. A British privateer in sight at the same time, caused him to put away for America; after 40 days passage, without once speaking a cruiser of any kind, he arrived here.—*This is running the gauntlet* without *a witness!*

Arrived at Nantucket, ship Mary-Ann, Tristram Folger, from the coast of Brazil—1100 barrels whale oil.

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☞ *Price of Stocks as in our last.*

From the WESTERN STAR.

Mr. Andrews,

AS the ſubject of the Rights of Man is more generally diſcuſſed than underſtood, and as I am a real friend to the doctrine, (in a rational degree) permit me to enumerate, through the channel of your paper, certain rights the people of this country have, and which I hope they will forever ſtrenuouſly maintain.

1. Upon the diſſolution of the Britiſh government in this country, the people had an unalienable right to form their ſtate conſtitutions, by which individuals gave up a certain portion of their natural liberty, to ſecure and perpetuate the reſt for themſelves and their poſterity.

2. The great body of the people in the United States had an incontrovertible right to reſign a certain portion of feeble ſtate ſovereignty, ſo as to form a national conſtitution; and to clothe and invigorate this government with ſuch powers as to raiſe the country out of a ſtate of confuſion and contempt, and make it competent for the eſtabliſhment of publick credit at home and abroad.

3. The people, having thus eſtabliſhed a government for the common good of United America, have the ſole right to maintain it againſt all ſecret, wicked combinations among themſelves, and open attacks from abroad.

4. There is no reſtraint, either in the ſtate or national governments, upon an individual, to worſhip God contrary to the dictates of his own conſcience—to worſhip as he pleaſes is, beſides, a natural and unalienable right, and there is no power on earth to controul it.

5. As the civil and religious rights of the people are defined by the conſtitutional frames of government—conſequently, individuals muſt be protected in the fulleſt extent, according to the ſocial compact.

6. The citizens of America are not more bound to obey conſtitutional laws, than they are entitled to all the benefits reſulting from thoſe laws.

7. If the legiſlature of the United States, or that of an individual ſtate, make laws which militate againſt the conſtitutional right of an individual, he can oppoſe the will of the conſtitution to that of the legiſlature, and the judicial power is bound to carry the will of the conſtitution into effect.

8. As the people of theſe United States have a right to defend their lives and liberties, they have a right equally ſtrong, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property—but no man, or body of men, can have any pretence of right, upon the new doctrine of liberty and equality, to take the fruits of their induſtry from them, and diſtribute it among a ſet of indolent, profligate levellers.

The Quack Doctors of liberty and equality in England and France, have wrote much upon this new fangled topick; the firſt of them who advanced the doctrine, had nothing to loſe: but in all my reading I have not diſcovered an inſtance wherein one of the advocates for liberty and equality has diſtributed his eſtate among the needy. Until an example is given by thoſe reaſoners, of a diſpoſition of their property, if they have any, into aliquot parts, between their offſpring and the beggars that preſent themſelves to aſk alms, I ſhall continue to believe that this poſition is advanced here, and abroad, by ſuch only as are without property, or by thoſe who conſider themſelves qualified to head a faction, and through that medium raiſe themſelves to a ſituation of obtaining thoſe profits and honours which emerge out of a ſtate of confuſion. "Every experimental philoſopher ſhould firſt try the experiment on himſelf, before he electrifies a whole nation."

I am Mr. Printer, a hard labouring man, and, by the ſweat of my brow, have acquired a clear eſtate of one thouſand dollars—my neighbour Hodge Podge had at leaſt this ſum when he began the world; but he being a lazy, careleſs fellow, (and generally roaſting his ſhins in the winter while I am foddering my cattle) is not now worth a ſhilling—he daily calls on me for bread, to keep his family from ſtarving—yet there is no one ſo clamourous for liberty and equality as he is. I told him, in a converſation we had lately, that if his ſcheme could take effect it was not likely, on account of his idle, careleſs way of living, that he would long enjoy the benefit of my labour—O, ſays he, when you acquire more property, we will divide again.

INDUSTRY.

*FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.*

A correſpondent on ſeeing the liſt of French Privateers, in addition to the French public ſhips, was led to the following reflection:

A FLY, who long had found ſupport,
In haughty *Britain's* inſect court,
Of late from that tyrannic ſhore fled,
To 'light upon COLUMBIA'S *forehead.*

FRANCE, when ſhe ſaw the FLY on wing,
Suſpected that he meant to *ſting*;
And ere he'd ſcarcely time to 'light,
Or ſpit his gall and vent his ſpite;
Her arm, with nerves of vengeance ſtrung,
A BATTLE-AX o'er ocean ſwung:
And now, to *bruſh* away the foe,
High ſwept in air the thundering blow,
Which *ſcar'd* the FLY, by *wind in falling*,
*But knock'd down poor* COLUMBIA, *ſprawling!*

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(L.S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF
"PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I.
"PART I.——*Non ſibi ſed toti.*"

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

# War Department,

*Auguſt 1ſt*, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

# Treaſury Department,

*Auguſt* 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next incluſively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

*It ſhall be publiſhed on* WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

*The price*, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

*Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.*

*The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than* SIX *papers—and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

*The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.*

June 8.

# To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

*TERMS.*

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers. and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

*By* THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Eſquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

# A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

# FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt | | 50,000 |
| 1 | Caſh Prize | | 25,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 20,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 15,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 10,000 |
| 2 | ditto | 5,000 are | 10,000 |
| 10 | ditto | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | ditto | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | ditto | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 | ditto | 50 | 10,000 |
| 400 | ditto | 25 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 | ditto | 20 | 20,000 |
| 15,000 | ditto | 10 | 150,000 |
| 16,737 | Prizes | | Dollars 350,000 |
| 33,263 | Blanks | | |
| 50,000 | | | |

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt* & Co. Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City

*March*, 61793.

*THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,*

By THOMAS DOBSON,

*At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second-Street,*

# Medical Tranſactions

OF THE

College of Phyſicians

*Of Philadelphia:*

VOLUME I. PART I.

Price in boards One Dollar.

*Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,*

DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE

On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

*Price one dollar neatly bound.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the fourteenth day of September next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, & at Pittſburgh, York-town & Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19 At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23 At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, incluſively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.